Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 99 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, April 7, 1794. [Whole No. 558.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.
John Donnaldson.
April 4. d1w w&s3t

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

George Bringhurst,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages fold on Commission.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,
A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

WANTED
A Servant,

TO wait on a single Gentleman. Enquire at No. 165, Chesnut street.
April 5. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,
Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.
April 5. d1w w&s1m.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. *d*

The Public are cautioned to *beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following*

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

UNITED STATES.

NEWBEDFORD, March 24.

Wednesday 19th inst. was picked up on the south side of the Vineyard, the stern of a vessel, bearing the name of the sloop Sally of Halifax.—Also about 60 bbls. of Tar, with the mark S. S. and some other initials our informant has forgotten.—The body of a Negro boy, about two years old was found last Monday drifted on shore near the same place; and the yard of a square rigged vessel, with a sail snugly handed—being a large and heavy sail, supposed to belong to some large vessel. The quarter deck and some other parts of a large vessel have been found drove on shore on Noman's land.

NEW-LONDON, March 20.

Captain Williams who arrived in this port on Saturday last, from Grenada, informs us he learnt there, that the British forces which went against Martinique, had taken possession of the whole island, except Fort Bourbon.

A ship of the line being becalmed under one of the forts, met with such a reception, that she was obliged to be towed off; and had returned to Barbadoes, for new masts, &c. being in a very shattered condition.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE
BRITISH JANUARY PACKET.

(CONTINUED.)

PARIS, Jan. 5.

Amand-Louis Philip Custine, jun. born at Paris—25 years of age, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of Louis XVI. at Berlin, Adjutant-General of the army on the Rhine, has, for Manœuvres, Conspiracies, &c. been sentenced to suffer death.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has passed sentence of death against Charles Barre, Receiver of Contributions in the district of Lassy, department of Mayence, for conspiracy against the Republic; against Rene Foizer, from Poitiers, an Ex-noble, for having assisted the Rebels of La Vendee; against Charles Faverolles, a native of Paris, and a Constitutional Priest, and Aid-de-Camp of Dumourier; and against Agatha Jolivat, the divorced wife of Barreau de Crevy, for criminal correspondence with the enemies of the Repnblic. The old Marshal Luckner has also been condemned to death.

Another letter from Toulon, dated Dec. 24, states, that the executions go on briskly; on the 21st, 130 soldiers and citizens were shot; and on the 23d, fifteen marine officeers shared the same fate.

On the 23d, two Spanish Brigs with provisions, and on the 23d, five large Ships, three Spanish and two of them English, coming with troops from Turin, also entered the harbor, and were well received by the Republicans.

The Combined Fleets are said to have sailed in a dreadful storm, which did not cease till the 23, they are supposed to have borne towards the Island of Hieres; a large ship, dismasted, has been seen from Toulon, seven leagues from the shore.

Anacharsis Cloots, too, it is said, will be tried before the Revolutionary Tribunal. With respect to Thomas Paine, it is generally believed that nothing will be done against him for the present.

One of the chiefs of La Vendee, who lately summoned Nantz, has been taken prisoner, and shot at Ancenis.

A letter from Ciotat, near Toulon, dated Dec. 23, announced, that on the 20th, twenty-five marine officers were shot; that upwards of 200 Spanish women remained at Toulon, and upwards of 2000 sick and wounded who had not time to embark; that the harbor is full of dead bodies; that upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants are said to have emigrated. The enemy

is ſtated to have carried off ſeven or eight ſhips of the line, among which are, Le Commerce de Marſeilles, La Pompee, Le Conquerant, and a great number of ſmaller veſſels.

SITTING *of the* JACOBINS.

At the Jacobins, Nicolos ſaid that for a long time paſt, Camille Deſmoulins had grazed the guillotine; and he denounced him, for having, in one of his papers, with a criminal intention, furniſhed arms to the ariſtocrats. Collot d'Herbois and Hebert vindicated the characters of Ronſin and Vincent, arreſted by order of the committee of public ſafety. Hebert accuſed Fabre d'Eglantine, of having never atchieved any civic action, but compoſed many counter-revolutionary publications. He denounced Deſmoulins, who ſince he had married a rich lady, had become the friend of ariſtocrats; deſpiſed the true Jacobins, and ridiculed the miniſter Bouchotte. He attacked Bourdon de l'Oiſe for having calumniated Ronſin, depoſed Roſſignol, and inſulted the beſt patriots.

The ſame charges were repeated againſt the ſame perſons at the Cordeliers. Camille Deſmoulins, who had propoſed to purchaſe back from the Engliſh, the town of Toulon for three millions, and of courſe for one million more than they had given for it, was ſtruck off the liſt. The immenſe fortune of Fabre d'Eglantine was again mentioned; it was aſſerted, that in Auguſt, 1792, he had no ſhoes, and was indebted to all old cloaths-men. His ſentence was adjourned till the next ſitting of the Jacobins.

A letter from Tours, dated the 17th inſtant, ſtates, that the Royaliſts have ſeized all the veſſels, they found on the rivers Iſle and Vilaine; put them on waggons, carts, &c. and taken them for the purpoſe of making uſe of them to re-paſs the Loire; and that the rebel general Charatte, was in ſight of Mortagne, with an army of 12,000 men.

On the 14th inſtant, the town of Rennes was declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege, which inclines us to fear, that the royaliſts who were ſaid to have been drowned in the Loire, are approaching that town in conſiderable force. This meaſure has perhaps, been occaſioned by their march to Morbihan, which was announced to the convention in the ſitting of the 22d. In the very ſame ſitting were read, letters from the commiſſioners at Alencon, announcing ſome diſpoſitions made by them, which proves that in that quarter, there exiſts another army of royaliſts. We ſee, therefore, one column of them directing its march towards the coaſts of Britanny, by the way of L'Orient, whilſt another is marching towards the coaſt of Lower Normandy, and bears down upon Cherbourg. All this diſcredits thoſe reports, which repreſents the inſurgents of La Vendee to be at their laſt gaſp.

Citizen Durand, adjutant-general of the army in Italy, has been appointed temporary commandant of Marſeilles.

December 23.

Read a letter from general Ronſin, wherein he refuted the charges againſt him, contained in Phillippeaux's report to the convention.

Fouche, repreſentative of the people at Lyons, announced the death of Gaillard, who, thinking himſelf abandoned by the Jacobins, had deſtroyed himſelf. Gaillard was the beſt friend of Chalier. On the 10th of Auguſt he was the firſt who mounted to the aſſault againſt the tyrant of the Thuilleries, and he was there ſeverely wounded.

Collot d'Herbois, after Fouche's letter had been read, cauſed all the members of the ſociety to take an oath never to ſurvive one of their brethren who ſhould be attacked, and then proceeded in the following terms:

"I came here with the ſame hopes I entered the Convention. But the Convention I found ſurrounded by its enemies—and you I found debating whether you ought to approve the meaſures we had taken. You ceaſed for a moment to be ſtrong, and the death of Gaillard was the reſult of your weakneſs-

"Ill-diſpoſed people endeavor to alienate your minds from the Convention—you have countenanced libels, which have diſunited you, and armed you againſt one another, and have accuſed the committee of public ſafety of having ſhed the blood of Patriots. Old hiſtories have been ſearched in order to eſtabliſh a contraſt between times "long paſt," and that wherein we live. They endeavor to mitigate the revolutionary movements. Who can direct a thunder ſtorm?—Well, ſuch is the revolution. Its flights muſt not be checked. Far be it from us to have an idea of moderation. Let us remain Jacobins, let us remain mountaineers, and ſave liberty." (Loud applauſes.)

A member applauded theſe propoſitions and again attacked Camille Deſmoulins for having been moved to pity by the fate of the Girondiſts; he demanded the judgment of every one who ſhould pity the fate of conſpirators.

Levaſſeur accuſed Phillippeaux of having cauſed two deputies to vote for the appeal to the people, and having treated during a dinner, generals Ronſin and Roſſignol like criminals, and the Jacobins like rogues.

Philippeaux maintained the truth of all the facts contained in his report againſt Ronſin. He declared, that he always voted like a good mountaineer. He accuſed the generals in La Vendee of having ſhed the blood of 30,000 Republicans, & of having laviſhed the public money. Ronſin and Roſſignol, he ſaid were conſtantly plunged in pleaſures, and never at the head of their armies, except on the 18th, when the former diſcovered the ſecret of cauſing an army of 43,000 to be cut to pieces by 3000 banditti, by placing his army, artillery and baggage in a valley, inſtead of making himſelf maſter of the heights, from which the rebels launched the thunderbolts which deſtroyed our troops. He attributed to their ſtupidity, that the banditti had paſſed the Loire, for which purpoſe they had given them two whole days. He denied the inſolent ſpeech againſt the Jacobins with which Levaſſeur reproached him.

Hebert, called upon by Levaſſeur, aſſerted the truth of this reproach. The ſitting became ſtormy. Danton demanded the profoundeſt calm, to hear this important diſcuſſion.

Roberſpierre ſpoke to the ſame purport. He excuſed the intentions of Philippeaux, but he would have him prove his aſſertion, that the committee of public ſafety, thro' mere obſtinacy, had cauſed the deſtruction of 30,000. 'Citizens,' he added, 'whence originate the commotions which agitate you within a few days? You are ſurrounded here by the foreign powers. They have placed you between the Moderantiſm which is borne down, and the Pruſſian treachery of thoſe men, who ſet all in confuſion. The tactics of our enemies conſiſt in endeavoring to divide us, and to make us deſtroy each other by our own hands."

Roberſpierre then declared, that all the arreſts complained of, had been decreed after a long diſcuſſion in the committees. He demanded, that the ſociety ſhould rely on the Convention and the Mountain, and hear Philippeaux.

Philippeaux ſaid, that on his return from La Vendee, he had perceived in the committee of public ſafety a repelling kind of forms; that having not been able to get a hearing, he had publiſhed his complaint in a pamphlet, of which he had no more copies printed than were neceſſary for his colleagues.

"Thou lieſt," exclaimed Levaſſeur—"thou haſt even ſent ſome copies to Samur and Angers." (Murmurs.)

Philippeaux. "I will explain to you the reaſon of Levaſſeur's wrath againſt me: I have cauſed a decree to be reported againſt the principles of an accumulation of farm-contracts. This oepration has cauſed to him the loſs of an income of 500 livres a year. (Violent murmurs.)

Danton quoted the example of the Romans, who forgot their private quarrels when the enemy were at their gates:—The enemy are alſo at our gates, and we are perſecuting each other. Do all our altercations kill one ſingle Pruſſian? (Loud applauſes)—He demanded the eſtabliſhment of a committee to terminate the quarrel.

Bouthon aſked Philippeaux, whether, in his ſoul and conſcience, he really believed that there had been any treaſon committed in La Vendee?—"I do," anſwered Philippeaux. "Then I demand alſo a committee." This was decreed under the loudeſt acclamations of applauſe.

Collot d' Herbois appeared at the bar, to undergo the purificatory ſcrutiny.—He was received with the loudeſt burſt of applauſe.

Hebert moved, that while Collot was upon the Tribune, he ſhould give an account of his operations at Lyons, and of the inſtructions he might have in his poſſeſſion reſpecting General Ronſin.

Collot d'Herbois—"I congratulate myſelf, Citizens, that you have enabled me to unboſom myſelf with frankneſs in the midſt of you! After two months abſence from Paris, for the purpoſe of fulfilling the talk with which you had charged me, I do not find again the public opinion: Even my conduct has appeared ſuſpicious. Several of my letters have met with diſapprobation: Obliged to explain myſelf reſpecting my miſſion to Lyons before the National Convention—I confeſs, citizens, that I heſitate about the choice of my expreſſions, and that it was merely thro' the orical twiſts and circumlocutions that I durſt face the queſtion. Sent by you to Lyons, to diſplay the meaſures of terror which the Nation had made the Order of the Day againſt the traitors, I have not been ſoft in my operations.—The evil was at a pitch when I arrived in that city; even now it is not leſs high at Lyons, and in all the Southern Departments.

"Attempts have been made to draw your pity upon the fate of the rebels, and thoſe ideas of moderatiſm ſeem to have ſtruck many. We find it alledged againſt us a crime, to have made the Lyoneſe traitors periſh in a military manner; it was a matter of complaint, that they did not fall by the firſt diſcharge but is not that puniſhment ſtill ſweeter than the guillotine? When 20 people are guillotined, the laſt who periſhes, does he not ſuffer a twenty-fold death before he really does? The rebels do not die at the firſt diſcharge: But Charlier did he not die at the firſt ſtroke? Would the National Aſſembly, outlawed by the rebellious Lyoneſe, have died at the firſt blow? Always under the daggers of traitors, and expoſed to periſh on our miſſion, would we have fallen at one ſtroke? The fanaticized Lyoneſe women have Charlotte Corde for their ſole patroneſs.

Paris is the rendexvous of a great number of Lyoneſe. In concert with the relatives of the traitors, they ſeek ſo often the Convention. I have been aſked here to explain myſelf with regard to Ronſin; here ought I to preſent to you, reflections that coincide well with the ſecret tricks which the federaliſts exerciſe in the midſt of you. A quarter of an hour before Ronſin ſet out from Lyons, it was reported that he had been ſummoned to appear at the bar; and no ſooner did he arrive than he was put under arreſt. How can all theſe facts collated be accounted for? Ronſin has well performed his duty; he was in the full latitude of the Revolution, and the ariſtocrats cauſed him to be arreſted. The Lyoneſe alone beheld him with terror; and for this he incurred their hatred.

"The Lyoneſe ladies made uſe of all poſſible means to corrupt the Soldiers.—Adultery, the proſtitution of their charms, amorous philtres—nothing in fact, has been ſpared to corrupt the Defenders of the People; but they ſhewed themſelves Republicans, by ſcorning their charms.—The chief could not be corrupted; other means were uſed to get rid of him. A conſpiracy exiſts, which ought to be deſtroyed, if you wiſh to ſave the Republic."—

(To be continued.)

LONDON, January 6.

A great number of ſhips freighted for Genoa are daily puting into Leghorn as the Britiſh ſhips of war ſtationed off that fort will not ſuffer them to enter it. The Genoeſe merchants have already refuſed to purchaſe any Britiſh linens, and the Senate is hourly expected to take ſome more important reſolutions.

Letters from Alencon and Caen, of the 19th and 20th, ſtate, that the royaliſts were ſhewing themſelves in great ſtrength in the adjoining diſtricts. A part of them were defeated by the republicans on the 22d, but they ſtill remain in great ſtrength.

January 11.

The vicinity of La Hogue is judged by thoſe who know that country well, to be the beſt place for the debarkation of the Britiſh forces. The harbor of La Hogue is a very ſafe one at all ſeaſons of the year, and Cherbourg, and the whole peninſula, would immediately fall, upon the landing of a reſpectable force.

Sir James Wallace, it is reported, will hoiſt his flag on board the Sherneſs, of 44 guns, and command the naval department of Earl Moira's expedition to the coaſt of France, in the place of Admiral Macbride; who is to command a ſquadron going to the coaſt of America, on which occaſion he will ſhift his flag to the Minotaur, of 74 guns.

Amongſt the loyaliſts with the Earl of Moira's army, is Admiral De Graſſe's chief captain in the Ville de Paris, and the Captain's brother, who was taken in La Nymph, by Pere Williams, in the Flora frigate. This laſt gentleman has been in thirty-five actions with the royaliſt army, and is covered with wounds. They are both excellent navigators, and particularly well acquainted with the coaſt of France in every part.

The French army on the frontier of Flanders will no doubt imitate the example of that of the Rhine, and attempt an invaſion. This, it would appear, has ſome time been expected by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, who has been putting his army in a poſition of proper defence.

It is a too certain truth, that the valour and diſcipline of the allies have not been able to reſiſt the great ſuperiority of the French upon the Rhine. Though ſeveral victories were gained by the duke of Brunſwick and General Wurmſer, in which many thouſands of the French were killed, yet freſh legions have poured in, and at laſt have prevailed, by ſuperiority of numbers, over the worn-out forces oppoſed to them.

Such is the confidence of the monied men in the ability and integrity of the miniſter, and ſuch their ſentiments of the juſtice and policy of the war, that any ſums are now ready to be ſupplied that the exigencies of government may require.

An Algerine frigate, of 36 guns and 300 men, was at Alicant on the 19th of November. This veſſel was a preſent from the king of France to Sultan Selim III. who afterwards preſented it to the Dey. The Dutch veſſels then in port ſaluted the Algerine with nine guns, which was returned; they alſo made the captain ſome preſents, who ſent the Dutch conſul word, that the Dey had given him and all the cruiſers ſtrict orders not to moleſt the Dutch Flag. The Dutch conſul has alſo received intelligence from Algiers, of the Dey's ſincere wiſh to live in peace with the Republic.

Letters from Nantz, dated December 16, contain, with reſpect to the ſituation of the royaliſt armies, accounts widely different from the reports read in the National Convention. Whilſt the latter repreſent them as defeated every where, and at the eve of being totally deſtroyed, the former ſtate them to be victorious.

Mr. Cottwright, of Doncaſter, recovered three patients, who were in extreme danger, from a very bad putrid fever, by only giving them common yeaſt. The quantity was two table ſpoonfuls, taken about three times, at the interval of three or four hours. Their recovery was incredibly rapid; they inſtantly felt themſelves greatly refreſhed, and in a few hours they found their ſtrength returning.

Thirteen merchantmen are juſt arrived in the river Thames from the United States of America, and upwards of twenty ſail more are now upon their paſſage, and their arrival may be daily expected.

The average price of ſugar computed from the returns made in the week ending the 1ſt of January, 1794, is 2l. 10s. 4d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

DOVER, January 10.

A gentleman who arrived laſt night in the Carteret packet boat from Oſtend, ſays, that the French made a violent attack on the Pruſſian army ſurrounding Landau, and forced them to retreat, by which means the French were enabled to relieve the fortreſs with troops; but that the Pruſſians ſoon after rallied, and regained their former ſituation, in completely blocking Landau, and that as the garriſon were in great want of proviſions the additional number of troops muſt unavoidably increaſe their diſtreſs.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

April 4.

The following was communicated by the Preſident of the United States.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia the 7th Germinal 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Jh. Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic,

To Mr. Randolph Secretary of State of the United States.

AS you are about to lay before the Preſident a ſtatement of the claims relative to

the vexations and ſpoliations which your commerce has experienced, you will doubtleſs receive with pleaſure ſome eclairciſſements on the complaints well or ill founded, which have been brought againſt the privateers & 2 ſhips of war of the French Republic. You will not obſerve with leſs pleaſure in my reply, that the National Convention has already done juſtice to ſome of the demands of the merchants of the United States, and are now occupied in ſatisfying ſome others.

In the liſt of complaints againſt the republic of France the complainants urge that the *French privateers do not leſs harraſs your commerce than thoſe of the Engliſh.*

To this aſſertion I anſwer by two obſervations which I ſubmit to your impartiality.

1. It is now ſome time ſince any more privateers have ſailed out of the ports of France, and the number of thoſe which have been armed in our Iſlands is not to be compared with thoſe pirates which the iſland of Bermuda alone ſends forth.

2. If any of your merchants have ſuffered any injury by the conduct of our privateers, (a thing which would be contrary to the intention and expreſs orders of the Republic) they may with confidence, addreſs themſelves to the French government, which will never refuſe juſtice to thoſe whoſe claims ſhall be legal.

I feel a pleaſure in thinking, and ſaying to you, that it is not the fault of the French, if commercial property, even of enemy-nations, has not been reſpected amidſt the horrors of war.

This propoſition of natural right was made by one of our legiſlative aſſemblies to the Britiſh, who rejected it.

2dly. It is imputed to *two of our ſhips of war that they have committed enormities on your veſſels.*

Should the fact be proved, the Captains of thoſe two veſſels are as culpable towards France as they are towards the United States, for having acted in a manner contrary to the inſtructions they have received: The government, upon information of the crime, will moſt certainly puniſh the authors of it. It would be unjuſt to accuſe a nation generally for the act of ſome individuals, when that nation diſavows their conduct, and repairs the wrongs which they have committed.

3dly. Certain acts of *oppreſſion in the courts of admiralty are complained of.*

The oppreſſive acts of the admiralty courts need no longer to be complained of, ſince on the claims of merchants of the United States the Convention on the 8th November laſt, paſſed a decree giving to the executive council the power of judging of the validity or invalidity of prizes.

It is as follows:

The National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public ſafety, decrees that all diſputes ariſen, or which may ariſe, on the validity or invalidity of prizes made by privateers, ſhall be decided, by way of adminiſtration, by the proviſory executive council. The decree of the 14th, Feb. (O. S.) attributing the judgment of theſe matters to the commercial tribunals is repealed.

Copy agreeable to the original,
Jh. Fauchet.

The 4th allegation, would require a long diſcuſſion which I ſhall not undertake here. —I ſhall only indulge myſelf in this ſingle reflection, that the horrible ſyſtem of violating the law of nations in order to ſtarve a people who cannot be conquered by force of arms, has not been invented by France, and that it would be as unjuſt as barbarous to require that ſhe ſhould allow proviſions to paſs to her enemies, while thoſe deſtined for her are taken by them.

As to the embargo on American veſſels, imperious circumſtances, the ſalvation of the country, have impoſed that meaſure; but the intereſts of no one will be injured; and to convince you of this, I recite an extract of a letter which I have juſt received from citizen Tallien Repreſentative of the people at Bordeaux.

It is poſſible, he writes me, "That ſome malevolent perſons may make uſe of this pretext (the embargo) to diſturb the harmony exiſting between the Americans and us, or might repreſent this meaſure as a violation of treaties between the two nations; the intereſt of individuals may for a moment cauſe the general intereſt to diſappear. It is then to you brave Republican and the true friend of your country, that we muſt conſign the care of defending it to Congreſs (ſhould the meaſure happen to be there calumniated) ſay to our brethren that it is the intention of the committee of public ſafety, the actual center of the French government to indemnify all the owners or captains who by the operation of the embargo have been obliged to remain a length of time in France, and that the propoſitions which ſoon will be made to them in the name of the committee will be advantageous to both nations. In ſhort, my friend, uſe every means of a frank republican negociator to convince our brethren the Americans, that when occupied concerning the aggregate intereſts of the nation, we do not forget theirs, and they may be aſſured, that they will always find in us faithful obſervers of the treaties made with nations worthy of liberty.

The fifth and laſt allegation is that a contract the payment of which having been ſtipulated in caſh, has been made in aſſignats; I am unacquainted with the fact, but I am aſſured, that it is the intention of the National Convention not to permit any injuſtice, and to repair ſuch as ſhall have been committed.

I conclude my reflections; not doubting, Sir, but that they will be received with the ſame intereſts as would be excited in France by the obſervations of our allies, to whom I always with new pleaſure renew the aſſurance of the moſt perfect fraternity and eternal friendſhip on the part of the people of France.

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, 29th March, 1794, by

G. TAYLOR, jun.

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1744.

SIR,

YOU do me no more than juſtice, in believing, that I receive with pleaſure the explanations, which your letter of the 29th ult. contains. They inſpire me with full confidence, that my repreſentations on each complaint will be treated with candor; and aſſure me of redreſs, as far as truth will ſupport my demands.

On my part, permit me here to repeat what I have expreſſed in my letter on the vexations of our commerce, that my inquiry into the facts did not go beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted. My view was to preſent a ſummary only of the ſubjects, of the remonſtrances, longed in my office, reſerving the proofs for our interviews on the adjuſtment of the claims of retribution; delivering no opinion, how far the charges were ſupported by evidence, and above all, not imputing to the French Republic the unauthorized miſconduct of its ſhips of war.

I have the honor, Sir, to be with great reſpect and eſteem,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

True Copy,
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 7.

The expreſs, diſpatched by the Executive of the United States, with the reſolution of Congreſs for laying an embargo, arrived at Boſton on Saturday evening the 29th ult. in *ſeventy-four hours* from the time of leaving this City.

Yeſterday afternoon a boat overſet and immediately ſunk about the middle of the river nearly oppoſite the Swediſh church, by which accident, ſeven perſons were unfortunately drowned—viz. three women, two men and two children. Two women and one man were ſaved by the humane exertions of ſome perſons, who puſhed off in a boat from a wharf oppoſite the diſtreſſing ſcene.

There is a report in town, that a truce between France and Spain has taken place.

Mr. Dayton this day gave notice, that he ſhould call up his propoſition, for the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property, to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated 31ſt March.

"Mr. Sargent's brig is juſt arrived in 23 days from St. Kitts—this veſſel was ſome time ſince obliged to put into St. Euſtatia in diſtreſs, and was captured coming from that iſland, and carried to St. Kitts—where it ſeems ſhe was immediately releaſed.

"N. B. The January Packet was not arrived at St. Kitts when this veſſel ſailed."

Extract of a letter from Cheſter county.

"When laſt in your city, I ſuggeſted to you a probability that the contemplated courſe of the unfiniſhed part of the Turnpike road, which lies between the ſixteenth and thirteenth mile ſtones, would be rejected for a more ſoutherly one, this probability approaching nearer a certainty, induced me ſome time ſince, to examine the ſouthern route, which has theſe advantages, in an eminent degree; it being almoſt a perfect level, nearly ſtraight, and in the midſt of ſtone, better calculated for the purpoſe, than any I have ever ſeen—add to which, perſons thro' whoſe property it will run, ſeem anxious that it ſhould paſs them; moreover ready and willing to aſſiſt in the completion of ſuch parts as may come on their land, I therefore reſt aſſured that the board taking thoſe things as facts, will finally adopt this courſe as the moſt eligible."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

On Thurſday the Commiſſioners appointed to direct the Fortifications, propoſed at this port, went down to the Narrows; and yeſterday, they went to Governor's Iſland, to examine and determine on the moſt proper places, to erect forts and other works for the defence of the city and harbor.

Lateſt European Intelligence.

LONDON, January 11.

Letters from Bruſſels mention, that the different attacks lately made by the Carmagnols on the whole chain of poſitions from Nieuport to Tournay, had no other object, but to maſk the departure of 10,000 men, who from the northern army have marched againſt the royaliſts of la Vendee. As ſoon as this march was effected, the Sans Culottes retreated to their former poſitions, after having deſtroyed all the cauſeways which led into the French territory.

A Spaniſh man of war, of 74 guns, is arrived in Falmouth roads, having on board, as is ſaid, half a million of dollars, for the payment of the Nootka Sound claimants. Waggons are detained there, and the conveyance to London will commence as ſoon as a guard arrives.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 9.

"This morning Earl Moira arrived from London, and joined the army at Cowes."

January 9.

The Ottoman Porte, we learn, has determined to ſend an Ambaſſador to every Court in Europe.

The Treaſury letters to the members of the Houſe of Commons, are already iſſued, and, from the terms in which they are expreſſed, Miniſters ſeem more than uſually anxious to procure a full and early attendance of their friends.—The letters ſtate, that a propoſition of the "*utmoſt importance,*" is to be ſubmitted to the deliberation of the Houſe, and moſt *earneſtly* requeſts the attendance of the members on the *firſt* day of the ſeſſion. This, it is ſuppoſed, alludes to a meaſure, which, we underſtand from very reſpectable authority, has been determined in the cabinet, of totally withdrawing the Britiſh troops from the continent, experience having proved that France cannot be conquered in Flanders.

Yeſterday the Hero, Captain Howard, fell down the river, with upwards of 300 paſſengers for New-York.

MANHEIM, Jan. 2.

Extract of a private letter,

The Imperial army, which on the 29th of December, croſſed the Rhine near Philipſbourg, is taking poſt on the right bank of the river, in order to protect Fort Louis, the poſſeſſion of which is of the greateſt importance to the allies, as it takes the lines of Weiſſembourg in the rear, and of courſe makes their poſſeſſion uſeleſs to the enemy.

January 13.

The arreſt of Thomas Paine has made his proſelytes in this country rather unfriendly to the preſent Convention of France. What has happened to this man, ſetting aſide the enormities, of which the Convention is daily guilty, ought to ſerve as a warning to every one how they permit popular ſocieties to infringe on the privileges of government, and take the law into their own hands.

The Emperor and the States of Brabant are ſtill at variance reſpecting the appointment of the ſuperior officers of the ſtate. His Majeſty had appointed M. Van de Velde, Chancellor of Brabant; but the ſtates have refuſed to accept him, as being unworthy of their confidence.

We have received an official account of the late battle between the Portugueſe and Spaniſh troops, and the French, in the Province of Rouſſillon, which there was no time yeſterday to tranſlate; but it ſhall appear to-morrow or next day.

Circular letters have been iſſued from the Adjutant-General's office to all officers engaged in the recruiting ſervice, deſiring them to uſe the utmoſt activity in completing their levies.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XIII.

Mr. FENNO,

THE Obſerver preſents his compliments in this hint to the ladies of his acquaintance.

Is your huſband poor, yet honeſt? Attend to *Mrs. Whitlock* in the character of Lady Eleanor Irwin.

Is he led aſtray by accident and inexperience, rather than by habits of depravity?—With her in Mrs. Belville ſmile him into good humor, and lure him back to virtue & conſtancy.

Is he, ſtung by misfortunes and wrongs led to raſhneſs, and plots of daring? Like her in Belvidera, call up the latent ſparks of honor, and guard him from the precipice.

Have diſappointments or calls of duty, baniſhed him from your arms, and in addition, left an infant offspring on your hands to rear in the paths of virtue? Mark, and imitate her, in the character of Matilda, Iſabella and Lady Randolph. But whether married or not, have you parents, whoſe heads are white, and whoſe eyes are dim with age? Learn of her, in Euphraſia, the practice of filial duty and affection.

Thoſe of his fair friends, who have heard and ſeen *Mrs. Whitlock*, in the characters alluded to, will bear her the moſt unequivocal teſtimony of their approbation and praiſe, as an actreſs, by adding new charms to thoſe they already poſſeſs, in the practice of the virtues dictated, and ſo well delineated on the ſtage, by that accompliſhed woman.—Aſk your hearts the queſtion if they were not mended by the precepts, which came from her expreſſion and action? And here the Obſerver cannot repreſs his feelings of diſapprobation, to a received opinion, that Ladies who have lately loſt relatives and friends ought not to attend the Theatre. That they ſhould not attend ordinary comedy and light pieces, ſhall remain undiſputed; but what reaſon can be given, that they ſhould not attend, at the exhibition of ſuch pieces as are mentioned above?

To hear *Mrs. Whitlock* and to ſee her in thoſe parts, the Obſerver thinks would probably produce as virtuous tendencies as to hear ſome ſermons. May not the Obſerver riſk one hint to his Friends the Clergy? If to the excellency of their moral and religious diſcourſes, they would add as much propriety and energy of action as is practiſed by ſome of the players, with equal elegance of diction, they would be under no neceſſity of preaching down Theatres; and preaching up, the duties of attending public worſhip.

The Obſerver requeſts his fair friends in general, to attend once to *Mrs. Whitlock*, and hear only one performance, and he thinks he can never ſet her character as an actreſs in a better point of view, than to truſt it to their candid deciſion: he believes they will want no further inducement to attend; and be profited as well as amuſed and delighted.

A hint to *Mrs. Whitlock.* Do you not rant and rave a little beyond the true ſtile of nature, in ſome parts? Can you ſuppoſe, that pronouncing the word "*thy*" in the ſame manner you do "*the*" is juſtifiable? This pronunciation frequently confounds, and we have to review a ſentence before it is underſtood, and ſometimes loſe the ſenſe of it. A ſmall correction, under the ſure guidance of *Mrs. Whitlock's* good ſenſe, and critical ideas of propriety, will render her, not only a very unexceptionable actreſs. but the moſt accompliſhed one, in her way, that ever appeared in the United States.

April 5th. 1794.

☞ A Subſcriber, and Honeſtus tomorrow—other favors ſoon.

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

April 7. m&w t 5th May.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 7.

Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called

MACBETH.

With the original muſic and accompaniments by M. Locke.

Duncan,	Mr. Green
Malcolin,	Mr. Cleveland
Donalbine,	Maſter Warrell
Macbeth,	Mr. Fennel
Banquo,	Mr. Whitlock
Macduff,	Mr. Moreton
Lenox,	Mr. Harwood
Fleance,	Maſter T. Warrel
Seward,	Mr. Warrell
Seyton,	Mr. Francis
Doctor,	Mr. De Moulins
Meſſenger,	Mr. Bliſſet
Lady Macbeth,	Mrs. Whitlock
Gentlewoman,	Mrs. Cleveland
Hecate,	Mr. Darley
Firſt Witch,	Mr. Bates
Second Witch,	Mr. Finch
Third Witch,	Mr. Wignell

The vocal parts by Meſſrs. Marſhall, Darley, jun. Lee, Baſon. Rowſon—Mrs. Marſhall, Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch, Miſs Willems, Miſs Rowſon, and Miſs Broadhurſt.

With new Scenery, deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called the

Flitch of Bacon.

24

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Bingham,

ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquisitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

"——If there's a pow'r above us,
"(And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
"Thro' all her works) he must delight in
"virtue,
"And that which he delights in, must be
"happy."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
"At the drawn dagger; & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia—Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrews Blake, and Larkin, Boston—Mr. Haswell, Vernont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.

April 2. mw&f3w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither
and
Basil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18 tuth&s3w

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Just Imported,

From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,

And now opening for sale,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of essays
King of Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
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March 18. eod1wtu&stf

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Feb. 20. 3aw6w

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WITH AN APPENDIX,

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A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

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A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sunry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

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OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

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Feb. 28. m&thf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3, South Fourth-Street.